

IT HAS DONE A LITTLE

What Congress Has Effected in the Law Making Line.

Making Labor Day a Legal Holiday One Measure Passed.

UTAH WAS ADMITTED.

Appropriation Bills Make Up the Largest Part.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A review of the legislation which has been accomplished by the second session of the Fifty-third congress, up to and including August 3, shows much that has been done aside from the engrossing tariff struggle, which has largely diverted public attention from matters which would, under other conditions, have been considered of great importance. One of the most important acts of the session, which passed both houses by a strict party vote, being in fulfillment of a plank of the Democratic platform, was the act repealing all laws creating federal supervisors of elections or defining their power. The act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states provides the machinery by which the territory will be admitted, probably in December, 1895, by adopting a constitution providing a republican form of government and insuring against the suppression of labor organizations. The government ceding it much public land for charitable and educational institutions.

The act making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be called Labor day, was passed largely at the instance of labor organizations. The scientific societies urged that the act to define and establish the units of electrical measurement be made law. Three bills were passed to give effect to the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Paris which adjudicated the seal fishery dispute, that act prohibiting seal fishing from May to July 31 of each year and establishing conditions under which the fishing can be carried on outside of the closed season, with penalties for violating such law and the machinery for its enforcement. Several measures were introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Dockery commission for improving and amplifying the methods of doing the government business.

First entitled to mention are the appropriation bills for the expenses of the government, which constitute the largest part of the regular work of every session, although generally the last to be finished. The postoffice department bill authorized the postmaster general to allow postmasters of first and second class postoffices to employ clerks, and the act appropriating \$1,000,000 for the salaries of postoffices and admitted to the mails periodical publications published at least quarterly by benevolent and fraternal societies and other organizations as second class mail matter.

Provisions were included in the pension bill regulating the fees and methods of examining boards. The naval bill empowered the president to fill vacancies in the grade of ensign or assistant engineer by selecting from the graduating class of the naval academy, and the act appropriating \$1,000,000 for the pay of assistants, janitors and custodians under the treasury department, and \$200,000 for mileage for members, the regular mileage appropriation for the first session having been used during the special session. The second deficiency bill, signed the same day, included \$100,000 for the treasury department, \$200,000 for the pension service, \$300,000 for the census and \$200,000 for public printing. The third deficiency, signed March 12, 1894, carried \$100,000 for the treasury department, half of it for enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, with \$315,000 for treasury printing, \$305,000 for the department of justice and \$50,000 for improvements to the gunboats astine and Machias. The fourth, approved April 21, carried about \$215,000 for the treasury, most of it for the bureau of printing and engraving, and for the United States courts, \$1,432,000. The fifth bill, approved June 19, carried \$165,000 for the public printing office and \$185,000 for the customs service.

Two resolutions appropriating \$50,000 and \$10,000 for enforcing the Chinese exclusion act were approved December 7, 1893, and April 4, 1894. As most of the appropriation bills had not passed at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, it was necessary to extend by resolution all appropriations for the necessary operations of the government for pensions and for the District of Columbia.

By resolution the secretary of the treasury was ordered to receive from R. T. Wilson & Co., and place to the credit of the Cherokee nation, \$5,740,000 for the Cherokee Outlaw. By resolution the secretary of the interior was authorized to settle the accounts of agents who effected the treaty of 1854 with the Delaware Indians.

The acts pertaining to the judiciary of the United States were: To provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Oklahoma territory; for the division of the Eastern district of Michigan into the Northern and Southern divisions; to provide that a term of the circuit and district court of the district of Vermont may be held at Montpelier; that criminal cases in the district of Minnesota shall be brought and prosecuted in the division of the district in which the offenses were committed; to fix a term of the district and circuit courts of the Southern district of Mississippi to be held at Meridian; providing an additional circuit judge in the Eighth judicial district; to change the boundaries of the judicial districts of Florida; to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent to the auditor of the treasury department for the postoffice department; to authorize the postmaster general to approve postmasters' bonds; to regulate the inspection of iron or steel boiler plates and their stamping by the United States inspectors, and fixing penalties for unauthorized use of the stamp.

The establishment of a Smithsonian institution was amended and a resolution passed to appoint Andrew M. White a member of the board of directors. To redress an injustice to certain graduates of the Annapolis naval academy an act to fill vacancies in the grade of assistant paymaster to those discharged at the end of their two years' cruise, under the act of August 5, 1882, was passed.

For the purpose of reclaiming the wreck of the Kearsarge, on Roncador reef. By a joint resolution officers and enlisted men of both branches of the service were authorized to wear the badge of the regular army and navy union on all occasions of ceremony.

By resolution three members of the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers were appointed: Messrs. Charles M. Anderson of Ohio, Sidney G. Cook of Kansas and J. L. Pearson of Pennsylvania. The secretary of war was authorized to restore to the state of Michigan two flags of the Twenty-second Michigan volunteers among the recaptured flags in the war department, and to the state of Iowa the flag of the Twenty-second regiment Iowa volunteers and to donate four obsolete gun cartridges to the city of Marquette, Iowa.

Much legislation relating to public lands was accomplished. One act extends to January, 1897, the time within which persons may purchase railroad grant lands forfeited to the government by the act of September 20, 1890, under the condition of purchase in that act. The reservation of section 13 in each township of the Cherokee outlet, Tonkawa reservation and Pawnee reservation lands in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and of section 33 in each township for public buildings, was ratified and conditions fixed for the lease of the lands by the territory.

An act was signed providing for the allotment of certain lands on the reservation of the Confederate Otoes and Missouris in the state of Nebraska and Kansas, amending the act of March 3, 1881. The commissioner of the land office was authorized to issue patents as evidence of title for all valid locations made with land scrip issued pursuant to degrees of the supreme court, which valid locations were made prior to the approval of the aforesaid act, the same manner that patents are now issued under the provisions of section 3 of act of June 24, 1879.

As a measure of relief to the West during the business depression, the requirement that on each mining claim located no less than \$100 worth of labor or improvements be made each year, under penalty of forfeiture, was suspended for the year 1894. An act was passed disqualifying registers or receivers of land offices from hearing cases in which they were interested, and providing that the secretary of the interior shall designate special agents to hear such cases.

The time for making final proof and payment for all lands located under the homestead and desert land laws was extended for one year, and the time for final payments under the pre-emption act when entrymen are prevented from making payment from causes beyond their control.

OMAHA STRIKE IS LOST.

The Butchers Have Offered to Arbitrate, But Will Be Met With Refusal.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—The South Omaha strikers have so far receded from their position as to be ready to arbitrate their differences. They had several large meetings Saturday. There was considerable aggressiveness, but little riotous demonstration. After much discussion of the situation, the strikers agreed to trust to arbitration and appointed a committee to confer with the packing house people and arbitrate the scale of wages. The strikers called on the managers of the packing houses and after some preliminary skirmishing they were told that they would be given an answer to-day.

From other sources it is learned that the answer will be a positive refusal to meet the arbitration committee and to refuse any terms except those first proposed—a complete surrender and a return of the men at the old scale.

A Fire at Nowata, Ind. Ter.

COPPEYVILLE, Kan., Aug. 6.—Nowata, twenty-three miles south of here, in the Indian territory, was visited by a destructive fire. Almost the entire business part of the town was burned. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary. The loss will reach nearly \$50,000, partly covered by insurance.

Champ Clark to Speak.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Congressman Champ Clark has accepted the invitation to speak at the Third congressional district convention to be held at Richmond, August 23.

Patti Ross Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Patti Ross, the well known soprano, died yesterday. She was the wife of John W. Dunne.

LOTS OF WAR TALK.

Claimed There Were No Chinese Warships Taken.

It Was Merely Confused With Previous Reports.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

Japanese in Chinese Cities Warned of Their Danger.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—The rumor to the effect the Japanese fleet had captured three men-of-war has not been confirmed. It is believed here the report is possibly a reshuffle of the reports of the prior engagements of the fleets. As yet there has been no disorder in this city growing out of the war beyond a few trifling encounters between Japanese and Chinese rowdies.

The municipal council has appointed a rendezvous for the volunteers, in the event of an emergency arising that will require their services, but no anxiety is felt as to the safety of Europeans. The Japanese association, which includes among its members the leading Japanese of Shanghai and vicinity, has issued a warning to the Japanese residents that they must behave themselves and avoid any act that would tend to precipitate a conflict with the Chinese. They are particularly warned to keep away from the Chinese quarter of the city after dusk and to remain, as far as possible within their homes.

Colonel Von Hannekin's Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Times to-day published a dispatch from Shanghai stating Colonel Von Hannekin, formerly aide-de-camp to the viceroy, who was among those rescued from the British steamer Kow Shung, which, while being used as a transport for Chinese troops, was sunk by a torpedo from the Japanese warship Naniwa, has given his testimony before the commission appointed to inquire into the fact relative to the sinking of the vessel.

Colonel Von Hannekin said the Naniwa ordered the Kow Shung to come to anchor, which order was obeyed. Then the Japanese commander ordered the transport to hoist her anchor, get under way and follow the Naniwa to Japan. As soon as the transport was under way, the Naniwa ordered the Kow Shung to stop. The Chinese troops on the Kow Shung insisted that the order be not obeyed, informing the officers that they preferred death to being captured.

Captain Galworthy, the master of the Kow Shung, explained to the Japanese commander that the Kow Shung was a British vessel, and stated that she had left port before hostilities between Japan and China had been commenced. He offered to abandon the voyage and return to China. After a little time the Naniwa displayed signals, reading: "Abandon the ship." To this the captain signaled the reply: "Impossible; the troops will not permit me to leave." When this signal was read the Naniwa withdrew for a little distance, then the Kow Shung was ordered to hoist a red flag and discharge a torpedo at the transport. The torpedo struck the hull of the Kow Shung and exploded, tearing a great rent in her bottom. As the transport was sinking, the Naniwa fired a broadside into her. A half hour afterward the Naniwa lowered anchor and the Kow Shung cruised about the place where the transport had gone down, firing upon the men who were struggling in the water.

Serious Riots in Japan and China.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch received in this city from Shanghai reports that serious riots have occurred at Kobe, Japan, and Taku, China. In the latter place the Chinese openly insulted members of the Japanese embassy, who were returning to Japan from Peking. The American agent at Taku, Mr. Allen, has forbidden the Naniwa to land ammunition of war intended for transshipment to Formosa. The ship is a Chinese vessel flying the American flag.

British Officers Jumped Overboard.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Dispatches received at the foreign office from Shanghai confirm the Times' dispatch as to the testimony given by Colonel Von Hannekin.

The official advices show that some of the British officers of the Kow Shung jumped overboard from the vessel and were rescued by boats from the Japanese warship.

The government has received no confirmation of the report that the emperor of China has deprived Viceroy Li Hung Chang of the yellow jacket.

Fire in a Man-of-War.

ALBANY, Cal., Aug. 6.—A fire occurred on the United States man-of-war Marion last evening and it was three hours before the flames could be extinguished. The vessel is built of white oak and the fire raged fiercely. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in some waste, which was thrown between the ward and shell rooms. How the waste caught is a mystery.

Remarkable Find at Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 6.—The discovery on Mineral hill of lead carbonate, the ore which gave Leadville its great boom, is regarded by mining men as the most remarkable and important ever made in the Cripple Creek district. The vein is four feet in width and it is all pay. An assay returned \$40 in gold, 260 ounces silver and 33 per cent lead.

Chicago Grand Stand Burned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The discovery of fire in the grand stand at the West Side ball park yesterday afternoon caused a wild panic among the spectators, in which several met serious injury and a large number of others were slightly cut and bruised in trying to make their exit.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The Senate With the Tariff Bill Disposed of Could Adjourn in Three Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—With the tariff disposed of the senate could probably adjourn in three or four days. There is no measure other than the tariff bill and the appropriation bills which would be strong enough to hold the senate together for even a day. The probabilities for the week include a report from the tariff conference committee and subsequently debate and also the presentation of the conference reports on the sundry civil, river and harbor, Indian and general deficiency appropriation bills and the consideration of the calendar when these more important matters do not occupy a position to receive attention. The immigration bill will come up to-day and in lieu of the tariff may excite considerable debate. The Republican senators are in a condition to press the question of a further limitation of immigration, but so far the Democrats in the senate have not shown a disposition to accept the challenge, and they may choose to permit the Republicans to monopolize the discussion of the subject.

The house will proceed this week, as last, with a fixed program. The house is simply awaiting the final report on the tariff bill. All its routine business has been transacted and it is simply waiting for the house, however, is to be devoted to the Sloss-Williams contested election case from North Carolina. The remaining days will be assigned to the routine business of the committees, subject always to conference reports. If the conference on the tariff reach an agreement this week, the report will first be considered in the senate and after being disposed of there, will come to the house. If the report is not before Wednesday there is no probability that it will get to the house this week. When it does reach that body it is not the intention of the house managers to allow any protracted debate.

THE STRIKE IS NOW OFF.

Chicago Labor Unions Held a Meeting and So Declared Officially.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—After a struggle of forty days against the united railroads, the American Railway union in Chicago, has declared off the strike. Inaugurated in behalf of the Pullman employees. Beginning this morning, each member of the union who responded to the order to strike was at liberty to resume work.

The strike is off in Chicago except the employees of the Santa Fe and Chicago and Eastern Illinois. By to-day the strike will be declared off along the entire systems of railroads affected by the recent movement.

At a meeting of the delegates of the twenty-four local labor unions affiliated with the A. R. U. yesterday afternoon, it was voted to declare the strike off in Chicago except on the Santa Fe and Chicago and Eastern Illinois. The action was purely local and the declaration does not even affect Pullman. Neither President Debs nor any of the A. R. U. national officers were present at the meeting. In fact President Debs had left the city for Terre Haute before it occurred.

Hawaiian Resolution Unfinished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The resolution for the recognition of the Hawaiian republic, introduced in the house by Mr. Boutelle, was side-tracked by the committee on foreign affairs later. After two hours' discussion of the question the Democrats carried a motion to adjourn by a party vote, except for the position taken by Mr. Geary, of California, who again stood with the Republicans in favor of recognition. The adjournment carries the question over to the regular meeting, next Thursday.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

Kansas rivers are being stocked with fish.

The bill to tax national bank notes has passed the senate.

Old soldiers of Bates county, Missouri will hold a reunion at Butler this week.

Governor Waite is threatened with indictment in shielding Bull hill prisoners.

The Western zinc company of Joplin, Mo., has gone into the hands of receivers.

The Twenty-first Missouri regiment will hold a reunion at Kahoka, September 20.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, has announced his candidacy for United States senator.

The Populists of Wyandotte county, Kansas have nominated a slight ticket, thereby ignoring fusion.

John West was blown to pieces by the explosion of a boiler near Milan, Mo., and three others were fatally injured.

Ex-Senator Ingalls has accepted an invitation to address the meeting of the Missouri Republican state convention at Excelsior Springs.

The cash balance in the United States treasury at the close of business Saturday was \$119,250,704, of which \$52,820,509 is in gold.

Holland has notified China and Japan of her intention to remain neutral and has ordered all Dutch subjects in her colonies to abstain from violating the laws of neutrality.

The Army packing company at Kansas City, Mo., has received an order for 500,000 pounds of canned corned beef from the Japanese government.

William A. Simsrott, defaulting grand secretary of the Swiftemen's Mutual Aid association, is stopping at a hotel in Les Cheneaux island, Mackinaw, Mich.

At a Walnut Ridge, Ark., camp-meeting the preacher had no sooner closed an invocation for rain than there was a lively scrambling among those present to secure shelter from the heavy dew, pour which immediately followed.

The receipts of the patent office during the past two months have been lower than at any time for three or four years. The receipts during July of last year were \$88,000, while this year the monthly aggregate was \$86,000. In June of this year the receipts aggregated \$99,000, a decrease of about \$1,000 from the previous June.

MUNKITTRICK BY THE SEA.

A Well Known Humorist Waxes Eloquent Over a Summer Resort.

[Special Correspondence.]

SIASCONSET, Mass., Aug. 2.—Again the weary pilgrim comes to this delightful out of the way place to enjoy the rest and quiet that cannot be had at the resort that revels in brass bands and merry go rounds. It is really the greatest place I have yet found for resting. Everything about the place has a tendency to make one sleepy. If you take a dip in the sea at the usual bathing hour—11 a. m.—you will sleep all the afternoon. I heard one man down here say that anything from German mustard to fried clams would act as a narcotic on most people. It is considered a rare treat by bathers to go back toward the bluff and lie on the sand and roast for an hour. It is a common thing to see half a dozen men stretched on their chests on the sand, with their heads bunched like the hub of a wheel, talking of this and that. The Siasconset claims that no man who has not indulged in this form of loto dreaming has really lived. One of the great arguments in favor of this place is that people who come here once invariably return the following summer.

There is one family here at present for the fifteenth consecutive season. It is my third. The first time I came under protest, since which time I come under the impression that it is the best place I know of. It seems like an island made for the south sea and put in this spot by mistake. It is plain United States missionary work to mention it for the benefit of weary humanity.

In the first place, there are no mosquitoes to keep you awake at night and no brass bands to annoy you through the day. You don't have to change your clothes as often as a woman changes her mind, which is the case at most resorts. The air is always delightfully cool and so dry that a man with dropsy can have himself, so to speak, absorbed and reduced to his usual conformation in the course of a week. I have often wondered at the temperature of the sea at this point, which the summer before last by actual test was 70 degrees every day but two during the entire summer. And although the bathing is not at its best until the 1st of July it lasts until October. Another feature about Siasconset is this—there is no high or low tide. It is always about the same, and you don't have to wait for a bathing hour, as you do in most places. It is always ready, and the only reason there is a special time for every one to go in is for the sake of sociability. Besides swimming, walking is considered a great recreation, and there are good roads for this form of exercise and pleasure, to say nothing of the moors, which are really more delightful than the roads, especially at sunset, when the skies are something that cannot be described in point of color and variety. Most people who come here come to rest and escape the galling fetters of fashion.

I have frequently seen men wandering around a mile from home bareheaded and in their clippers. You can dress any way, except in style, without creating comment. A high hat would be regarded as theatrical and fantastic, and patent leather shoes would place the wearer's vanity within the pale of criticism. There are two hotels here, and at present they are very well patronized, as they should be. But most people who come here take cottages, which they can have fully furnished for from \$100 to \$200 for the entire season. To be sure, they are very quaint structures, most of them consisting of one floor, and in a dark night you might stumble over one of them and land in the back yard. Still they are very cozy and comfortable and abound in antique furniture that was in use here during the palmy days of the whaling industry. When you come to figure it out, you will find that a \$100 furnished house for four months is only \$25 a month, and you have more room than you would in a flat. To run one of them it costs a family of ordinary size about \$75 a month. At an ordinary hotel it would cost more than twice as much, and there would be no privacy.

Many people who come here originally as renters of these little houses have bought land and built simple and unpretentious houses. Such people have more real pleasure in the course of a summer than can be had at any hotel or hotels. For my part, I begin to look forward to going to Siasconset at Christmas. In other words, I exist in New Jersey during the winter that I may live and dream on Nantucket island during the summer. The roads are fairly good and are going to be much better before a great length of time, because the little teakettie railroad that used to afford the visitor so much amusement has been discontinued. The locomotive is rusting at the station, and the tracks are running in every possible zigzag and serpentine manner from Siasconset to Nantucket.

In some places they curl up like slices of English breakfast bacon, and at others they seem to ripple in the wind. And the man who used to ridicule this little unpretentious comic railroad and say it was more beneficial for dyspepsia than for heart disease now sheds a silent tear of regret as he dreams fondly of the 50 cent excursion ticket of last year and fumbles in his pocket for the \$3 bill necessary to transport him to Nantucket by horse and wagon. Still many people think the fall of the railroad a good thing, as it has a tendency to make Siasconset more remote, inaccessible and isolated, and to relegate it to the condition of ancient grandeur that characterized it 10 or 15 years ago.

At present Siasconset is in full blast because of the mildness of the air, which is very much like that of September in the mountains. And through all this coolness and stillness floats the music of the sea, which makes it at once a joy, a dream, a melody—a place to live and love in, and a place in which never to dream of divorce.

H. K. MUNKITTRICK.



A NARROW ESCAPE!

How it Happened.

The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader. For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which baffled almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and bethink me from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sleep a room with out sitting down and resting, but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure all that is past and I feel like another woman. Before using the New Heart Cure I had taken different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was both discouraged and disheartened. My husband bought me a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and am happy to say I never regretted it. I weighed 125 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 104. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever known for any ailment. I was received from physicians—Mrs. Harry Sturt, Pottsville, Pa., October 31, 1892.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price. Best bottle six bottles for \$10.00. This great discovery by an eminent specialist in heart disease, contains nothing but pure and natural ingredients.

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All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles, J. K. Jones.

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